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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

Colorado State Industrial School for Girls

MORRISON, COLORADO

For the Two Years Ending November 30, 1918

TO THE GOVERNOR



DENVER, COLORADO
EAMES BROS., STATE PRINTERS
1918

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BOARD OF CONTROL

His Excellency, the Governor,

Ex-Officio

Hon. Edward C. Stimson, President.....	Denver
Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Secretary.....	Denver
Mrs. John Arkins.....	Denver
Mrs. Mary A. Anderson.....	Morrison
Mrs. James D. Whitmore.....	Denver



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SALUTING THE FLAG

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Office of the State Industrial School for Girls,
Morrison, Colorado, December 1, 1918.

To the Honorable

JULIUS C. GUNTER,

Governor of Colorado.

Sir: On behalf of the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Girls, I have the honor to transmit to you the Biennial Report of the Board of Control and of the Superintendent of the School for the biennial period ending November 30, 1918. In forwarding this report I beg to say that the Board of Control deems it of the greatest importance for the well-being and usefulness of the school that the appropriations recommended by the Superintendent and shown in her report as desirable should be made.

Confident that the judgment of those who are familiar with the institution approves the work which the school is doing, we urge this matter to the special attention of yourself, the incoming administration and the General Assembly, which will convene next month.

EDWARD C. STIMSON,

President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

November 30, 1918

Superintendent	Elizabeth Purcell
Assistant Superintendent, Bookkeeper and Parole Officer	Anna L. Cooley
Visiting Physician.....	M. Ethel V. Fraser, M.D.
Nurse	Agnes E. Thayer
Farm Manager	Merton E. Hutton
Assistant Manager	Joseph L. Roberts



RED CROSS CLASS

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

As Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls, Morrison, Colorado, an institution for Juvenile Delinquents, I respectfully submit herewith my report for the two years ending November 30, 1918. The usual statements of accounts and matters of interest to the general public are appended herewith.

At the beginning of the biennial period the number under the care of the school was 179. During the period we received 142 girls. We therefore had in our care during the two years 321 pupils. The capacity of the school has been taxed to its limit, every room and bed being occupied the entire time and the recreation room in one of the cottages taken over for use as a dormitory. The movement of the population is shown in the following table:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Received	142
Paroled	148
Returned for violation of parole	11
Returned for medical treatment	4
Returned for change of work	6
Returned for incompetency (subnormal) ..	3
Given second parole	14
Discharged	110
Discharged at age of 21 years	2
Transferred to State Home for Dependent Children	1
Died on parole	2
Died at the school (Spanish Influenza)	2
Escaped from parole (whereabouts unknown)	2
Under the care of the school, November 30th, 1916	179
Under the care of the school, November 30th, 1918 ..	201
Average daily population at the school	128

The past two years have been very satisfactory in the development of the school. A good spirit of co-operation exists between the officers and pupils, and our girls respond willingly and cheerfully in doing the tasks required of them, and seem to appreciate the many privileges which we have been able to give them because of their good behavior. Lack of parental care is the chief cause of the errors which have brought many to the school, and we find they have little idea of home comforts or a proper sense of personal cleanliness. Therefore, the aim of the school is to provide for the delinquent girl a home, the atmosphere of which shall be as nearly like the normal home as possible.

THE NEW GIRL

The new girl is received at the school as a welcome member of the family and made to feel at once that she has come to a home and not a place of punishment. In taking her record only the necessary questions are asked to fill out her card and no ferreting into the past is made; thus she feels that she has a better chance of beginning anew when all her faults and failings are not written up against her. She is sent at once to the hospital, where she is given a bath by the nurse, and clean clothing, and is examined as to her physical condition. She is given a room by herself, and remains apart from other girls until she is quiet in nerves and body. She has books and sewing and daily out-of-door exercise. The superintendent and matron are thus able to establish friendlier relations with her than if she at once entered school life.

This simple method of testing the new girl does away with all turbulence, and enables her to realize that she is among friends who will help her put away the past, and to step forward and upward to a new life.

HOUSEKEEPING

The school is on the cottage plan and gives opportunity for a course in regular housekeeping. The work in each department is supervised by competent women and the instruction the girls receive in this line of work should fit them to keep up a well-ordered home.

Thoroughness is the keynote in all departments and the teaching is made as practical as possible. Special attention is given to cooking, sewing and housekeeping, as most of our girls must depend upon this work for support. A large percentage of our girls marry within a year after their parole and the success of their own homes depends largely upon this training. The family kitchens afford training in cooking, and in addition to this the pupils have three months in a cooking class under a competent teacher, where recipes for a family of the average size are used.

Many former pupils visit the school and are loud in praise of what the training has enabled them to do for themselves, and in their letters to the Superintendent many express regret at not having put their very best efforts into the work while here.

SEWING

The Pratt Institute System is used in the model sewing class. This gives forty models, teaching as many stitches and methods of work. Each pupil is taught later to use the sewing machine and to make plain garments, and then advances to the dressmaking class where clothes are made for the entire school. In the art class, hemstitching, embroidery and other needlework is taken up and many articles for use and ornament are made for the cottages.



PICKING APPLES

OUT-OF-DOOR WORK

During the gardening season much is done in caring for the growing plants and keeping up the lawns and flower beds. This work is healthful and at the same time stimulates a love of nature and an appreciation of the results of industry.

Report cards giving the average for the month and the deportment in class room and cottage are sent to the parents and have done much toward promoting good behavior and study.

REPAIRS

Each year there is more or less repair work to be done in the cottages and we are proud to say that our girls are able to do all of the interior decorating. This spring one of the cottages was kalsomined from cellar to attic, the woodwork and furniture varnished, and all the beds painted. The girls did this work and in quality it was equal to that of experts. In another cottage where three double rooms were made into a dormitory, after the carpenter work was done the girls did the painting and varnishing and put the room in perfect order. Aside from this interior work the girls have painted the porches, chairs, screens, in fact touched up wherever a coat of paint or varnish was needed.

This spirit of wanting to clean up is carried to the home by many of our girls when allowed to go to their people, and their first letters to the school are quite enthusiastic over the house cleaning time they have had and how much improved the surroundings look.

With the industrial training the girls attend book school three hours each day, and the progress made by many is very gratifying.

It may be of interest to know just how full the days are at this school. Breakfast, 7:15 a. m.; then all take part in the household duties, such as washing dishes, sweeping, dusting, making beds, etc. Fifteen minutes is allowed for change of dress, from work to class dress, and at nine o'clock all are ready to move to the class rooms, some to model sewing, cooking, dressmaking, arts and crafts, Red Cross work, and book school. Dinner at 12 o'clock, after which time is set apart for recreation and at 1:45 the school assembles for a half hour of chorus work. The afternoon session is reversed; those who went to school in the morning take up industrial training in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock, supper, then an hour or more of recreation spent in the open during pleasant weather. At 7:45 religious exercises are held in the recreation room of each cottage. Lights are out at nine o'clock. Thus ends a busy day.

DISCIPLINE

Severe punishment was abolished in this school twelve years ago and the mild form of discipline since in use continues to be effectual in the most stubborn cases. A day or two in bed is our most severe punishment, and the offender is led to look upon this as quite a disgrace.

PAROLE

If a girl is willing to adapt herself to the simple rules governing the school, she becomes eligible for a parole in about eighteen months. No girl is kept in the school longer than is deemed necessary to give her the training she needs. Many of our girls are placed in private families, and great care is exercised in selecting homes where they may see the better side of life and where sympathy, interest, and patience will be shown, and wholesome recreation will be furnished. No girl is allowed to return to her home unless there has been a change of conditions and surroundings.

The paroled girl is visited at least once a month by the parole officer and she is free to have a confidential talk with her and learn if things are running smoothly and if the girl is receiving fair treatment. In addition to this the girl writes to the Superintendent each month, giving a report of herself. The employer also fills out and sends to the school each month a statement in blank form, which advises the Superintendent of the behavior and progress of the girl. It has long been our policy to urge the girls to save a portion of their earnings, which is placed in the savings bank, and all of our girls have a neat little sum in the bank at the time of their discharge. Many of the parole girls have bought Liberty Bonds, and a few have both Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

Failures? Of course we have failures. On account of their mental condition a certain class will never be able to "fit in," and as long as mentally deficient children are sent to us, later to be paroled, we must expect failures. It is my experience that much time and effort are being wasted trying to effect impossible results with this class. They receive some benefit from the industrial training, but it is apparent that they must always have careful supervision.

The colored girl is another of our difficult problems to handle. There are few people who are willing to take her into their home and grant her the privileges given the white girl, and to allow her to return to her own people means that she almost invariably falls back into her old life.

RED CROSS

In the fall of 1917, Mrs. W. G. Evans, President of the Denver Red Cross, organized a Unit at the School through the efforts of Mrs. Henry F. Brooks, which proved a great success by the work accomplished, and by helping the girls to feel they were a part of the patriotic effort in assisting the Government in the Great War.

Under the instruction of Mrs. Roger W. Toll, Mrs. Roger H. Wolcott, Miss Marguerite McPhee, and Miss Marjorie Perry, gauze work was begun, and within the year 60,940 surgical dressings were turned in to the Red Cross at Denver. Later the Woman's League for Public Service, under Mrs. J. Worden Pope, opened a knitting department. The officers and girls knitted for the soldiers 233 sweaters, 216 pairs of socks, 52 pairs of wristlets, and 52 helmets.

For the children of Belgium and France were made 74 dresses, 10 chemises and there were knitted 10 pair of booties, 32 pair of socks, 19 sacks and 115 squares.

Much more work could have been done had material been furnished. Great praise was given the school for the quantity and quality of the work.

A gentleman in Denver who subscribed \$150.00 to the Red Cross work, at the suggestion of Mrs. Thomas Keely, made each girl in the school a member, which stimulated their efforts and made them feel they were a part of the great patriotic work.

The faculty has responded generously to the many calls for aid and have bought of Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$10,550.00, and War Savings Stamps, \$1,340.00. Our girls on parole have \$1,050.00 in Liberty Bonds and \$420.00 in War Savings Stamps. Fine work was done for the school by a group of young Denver girls who had military training at the National Service School at Loretto Heights: Misses Dorothy Stromberg, Phyllis and Helen Campion, Idris Kendrick, Celeste Dorr, Louise Guldman, Beth Ripley and Catherine Bancroft. Twice a week, in the summer of 1917, they gave to our School gymnastic exercises and military drills, which were greatly enjoyed by the pupils, every member showing improvement in carriage and general appearance. This school should have a permanent physical director.

Flag Day, 1918, was celebrated by a lawn party. The physical director of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Long, coached the girls in sports and flag drills, which were well presented. With this a patriotic program was given.

RECREATION

Sufficient recreation is furnished to break the monotony. Living out of town we have to depend largely upon ourselves for entertainment, and during the winter the different cottages give plays. All the holidays are fittingly observed with music and recreation. Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays remain dear to the memory of all and do much to lighten the loneliness of being away from one's own people. During the year sixteen plays were given.

MUSIC

The value of music in a school of this kind cannot be over estimated. Instruction is given in voice culture, chorus work, string instruments and piano, and much pleasure is derived from this training as a means of entertainment and in our Sunday service. The school has been taught many beautiful hymns and anthems and special music for holidays. The pupils are required to memorize national songs. Our salute to the flags has been copied by other schools. The music is ably handled by Miss Arletta Rinehard.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Sunday school is conducted Sunday mornings, using the International Sunday School leaflets. The chapel service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock is conducted by ministers and Sunday School workers from Denver. Christian Endeavor meetings are conducted by the girls and many passages of Scripture have been memorized by them for this service. Our good friend, Rev. W. E. Collett, continues to give two Sundays each month and, in addition to this, always conducts the service here on Thanksgiving and Easter. Rev. Edward Clarke of Littleton, conducts service for the Catholic girls once a month. The inspiring and interesting talks given by the interested workers who come here are greatly appreciated and are a great aid in character building, which is the chief aim of the school. We are very grateful to those who have so liberally given of their time and talent in making our Sunday service interesting and profitable.

HEALTH

The health of the school is good. For twelve years there has been no epidemic or serious illness of any kind. This remarkable record is due largely to the fine location of the school, to the well ventilated buildings, and to the fact that everything is kept scrupulously clean. Each girl has her own toilet articles and clothing and she is required to take a tub bath every other day. The milk and vegetables raised on the farm gives a variety of wholesome food and with this is plenty of out-door exercise. Girls who come to the school pale, thin and nervous leave here the picture of health. It is with regret that I add that we did not escape the epidemic of Spanish Influenza. This dreaded disease raged at the school from October 18th to November 21st, 1918. In all there were one hundred and twenty-five cases, eight of these developed pneumonia, which resulted in two deaths. That the death rate was so low is due to the efficient care and nursing the girls received under the direction of Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt, acting physician during the absence of Dr. M. Ethel V. Fraser, now in war service in France. It was necessary to call in outside nurses, but the officers of the school who could give nursing care did so devotedly, and special tribute is due them for the splendid spirit of service and co-operation shown.



COMING FROM SUNDAY SCHOOL

REPAIRS

The ordinary repairs and improvements indoors, such as painting walls, whitewashing basements, varnishing woodwork, and painting porches go on from season to season. Aside from these repairs the following improvements have been made: The second story of the school building finished off for use. A new floor laid in the kitchen at Willard cottage. Three double rooms at Willard cottage made into a dormitory. Three rooms made at Barton cottage. The interior of Alcott cottage kalsomined and varnished. The trimmings on six buildings and three of the roofs painted. For repairs and equipments the legislature appropriated the small sum of \$1,000.00, which was not sufficient to cover the cost of this work.

FARM AND GARDEN

In many respects the operation of the farm and garden was handicapped during the past season by unfavorable weather, there having been a number of hail storms. However, we were able to raise a good supply of vegetables for present use and some to store away for winter. Our dairy herd has supplied the school with the milk needed, and of eggs we have put down three hundred and seventy-two (372) dozen for winter, besides having enough for present use.

On the farm we raised: Apples, Alfalfa, Beans (pinto), Beans (string), Cabbage, Corn (sweet), Corn (field), Cherries, Carrots, Lettuce, Onions, Parsnips, Pumpkins, Peas, Radishes, Raspberries, Spinach, Squash (winter), Squash (summer), Tomatoes, Turnips.

GIFTS

We greatly appreciate the following gifts to the school and wish to thank the donors:

Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, New York City, N. Y., \$100.00, which is being spent for the pleasure of the girls.

The Portia Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado, a gift for each girl at Christmas.

Mr. Swan, The John Thompson Grocery Co., Denver, fruit and ice cream.

Mr. John Zeagler, Denver, cut flowers for Sunday service.

Mr. and Mrs. Collett, Denver, cards for the girls at Christmas and Easter, a set of books for holiday entertainment and a treat of watermelon.

Mr. Henry Van Kleeck, Denver, a set of ten volumes, Junior Classics.

A Denver friend, \$150.00; membership for each girl in the Red Cross.

Miss Margnerite McPhee, Denver, ice cream and cake and a picnic for the Red Cross workers.

Social Science Department of the Woman's Club, Denver, framed portrait of George Washington.

North Side Woman's Club, Denver, a year's subscription for the Youth's Companion.

The Literature Distribution Committee, Second Church of Christ, Denver, a year's subscription to the Sentinel and Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. F. S. Titsworth, Denver, one hundred story books.

Mr. E. C. Stimson, Denver, \$5.00 to be spent for the pleasure of the girls.

Mrs. Mary Anderson, Morrison, a treat of honey.

Mrs. Louise Arkins, Denver, a treat of cantaloupe.

Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Denver, games for each cottage at Christmas.

NEEDS

We are greatly in need of a new cottage. To meet the increased demand of the Juvenile Courts this school should have accommodations for two hundred girls. Our present capacity is one hundred and thirty.

There is urgent need of a properly equipped hospital. This was brought before the visiting committee two years ago and all were of one voice in the matter. The present so-called hospital is entirely inadequate and has limited conveniences in caring for the sick. The ward is small, difficult to ventilate, and not at all suited to its purpose.

During the epidemic of Spanish Influenza the need of a hospital was greatly felt.

Recommendations are made that funds be provided for a piggery and for the housing of about four hundred chickens.

Some of the buildings will need constant repairing from now on.

Within two years we shall have to repair some of the fences by replacing posts and wire.

The advance in price of food, fuel and materials make necessary the request for an increase in maintenance.

We need more land. To be able to raise our own hay and feed would be a great saving. We are now renting fifteen acres.

SOCIAL PROBLEM

What to do with the mentally deficient girls who come to us is a problem. That they do not belong in a school for juvenile delinquents is recognized, but no accommodation is made for them elsewhere. Many of this class who come to us have not enough mentality to care for themselves when they leave here and they should not be placed on parole. A feeble-minded, immoral girl is a menace to society. With a cottage set apart for them the more intelligent of this class can be cared for here if we must take them, but when housed in a cottage with the normal girl they are a handicap to the work from every point of view. This school is caring for the reformatory class, the subnormal girl, and the normal wayward girl, and it is difficult to appreciate fully the injustice of such a classification. In our present crowded condition not even the proper grading can be done.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

I herewith respectfully submit my estimate of the appropriation necessary for the suitable support and maintenance of the school for the next two years:

Maintenance	\$50,000.00
One Cottage	30,000.00
To enlarge cottage to use as a hospital.	10,000.00
For chicken house and piggery	1,000.00
For general repairs	2,500.00
Land	2,500.00

Our last appropriation, \$30,000.00 for maintenance for two years and \$1,000.00 for repairs and equipments, was not sufficient to meet our needs, so we find it necessary to renew all of the requests made two years ago and also to ask for further appropriation to meet the high cost of living.

In concluding this report I wish to express to those associated with me in the work of the school my hearty appreciation of their interest and faithful service, and to the members of the Board of Control my sincere thanks for their loyal support and the personal interest they have taken in the affairs of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH PURCELL,

Superintendent.



FIRST LESSONS IN SEWING

FINANCIAL REPORT

Covering Biennial Period from November 30, 1916, to November 30, 1918.

REPAIR FUND

To Appropriation for Repairs and Equipments available for bills, June, 1917	\$ 1,000.00	
By Vouchers for Repairs and Equipments from June, 1917, to November 30, 1918.....		\$ 1,000.00
Total	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00

GENERAL MAINTENANCE FUND

To Short Appropriation available for bills, March, 1917	\$ 6,000.00	
To General Appropriation available for bills June, 1917	24,000.00	
By General Expenses during that part of biennial period from March 1, 1917, to November 30, 1918		\$30,000.00
Total	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00

GIRLS' CASH FUND

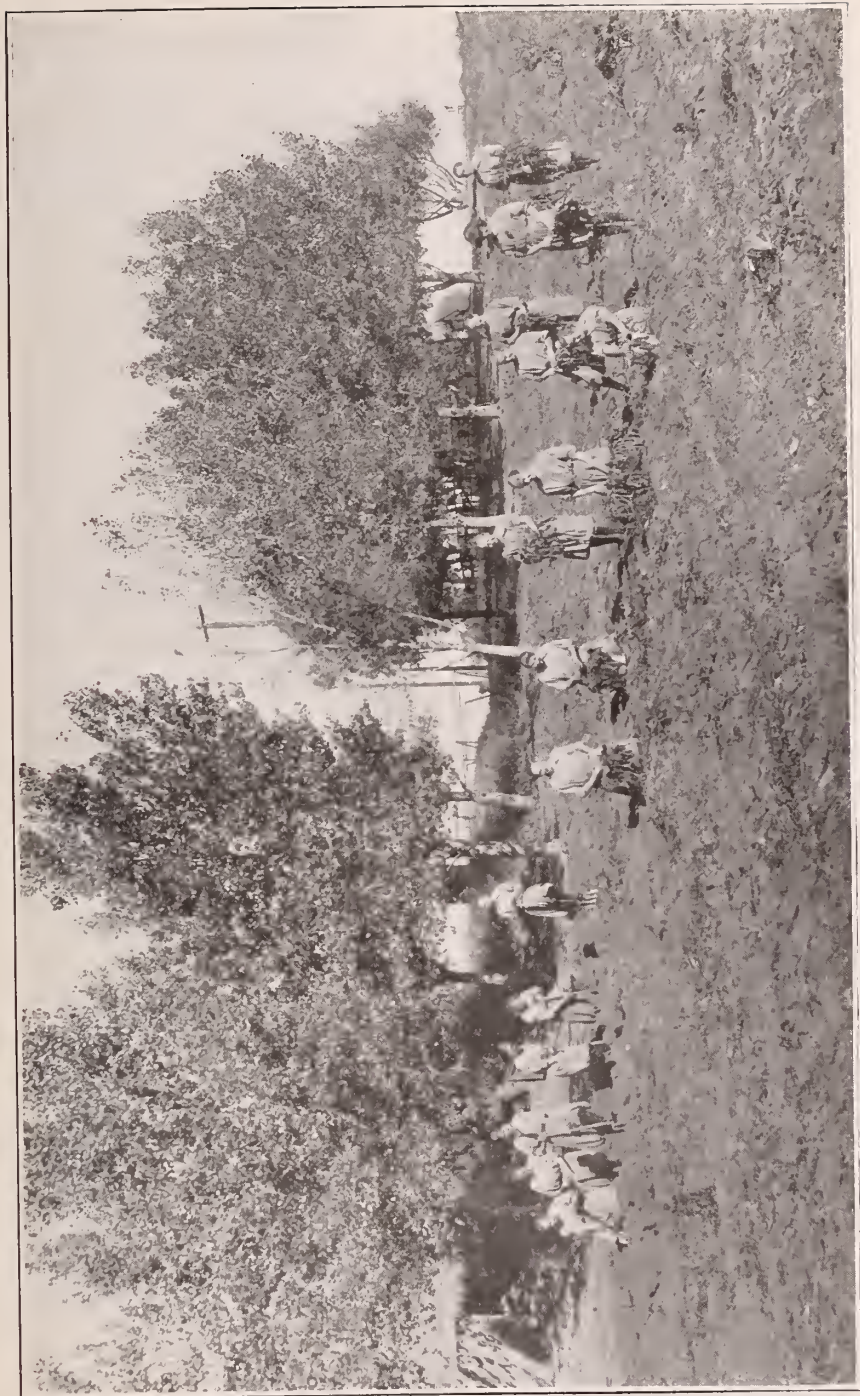
To Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1916	\$ 530.41	
Balance in hands of Superintendent, November 30, 1916	2,240.35	
Collections from counties from Nov. 30, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917	24,881.50	
Interest collected on registered warrants from Nov. 30, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917	72.92	
Collections from counties from Nov. 30, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918	24,533.00	
Interest collected on registered warrants from Nov. 30, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918	19.28	
Rebate on Insurance	12.95	
By Vouchers for general expense from Nov. 30, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917		\$16,253.43
Vouchers for general expense from Nov. 30, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918		25,332.98
Balance in hands of Superintendent, Nov. 30, 1918		2,096.50
Cash in State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1918		8,607.50
Total	\$52,290.41	\$52,290.41

NOTE: The balance in the hands of the Superintendent includes the collections from November, 1918, (\$1,884.50) and registered warrants (\$212.00) that are not available at present, but does not include the \$151.00 which she is allowed to hold as a revolving fund for emergencies.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD

From November 30, 1916, to November 30, 1918.

	Cash Fund	General Main. Fund	Repair Fund	Total
Salaries	\$16,430.19	\$11,933.35	.....	\$28,363.54
Provisions	8,690.80	6,131.31	.....	14,822.11
Shoes and Clothing	2,587.82	1,686.03	.....	4,273.85
Electric Light and Power	1,769.51	841.51	.....	2,611.02
Fuel	2,904.85	2,875.46	.....	5,780.31
Household renewals ...	1,346.70	444.61	.....	1,791.31
School supplies	330.52	256.25	.....	586.77
Office supplies	306.52	169.05	.....	475.57
Transportation expenses	286.91	169.58	.....	456.49
Miscellaneous expenses.	184.66	171.50	.....	356.16
Hospital expenses	1,309.25	503.97	.....	1,813.22
Repairs and Equipments	1,100.73	1,089.22	\$1,000.00	3,189.95
Insurance	216.37	1,467.50	.....	1,683.87
Farm and Garden ex- penses	507.76	449.37	.....	957.13
Vehicles and Farm Im- plements	619.50	151.33	.....	770.83
Live Stock	190.50	151.15	.....	341.65
Barn expenses	1,408.07	576.39	.....	1,984.46
Water tax	230.00	.....	.....	230.00
Cess Pool .....	.....	215.92	.....	215.92
Funeral expenses .....	.....	60.00	.....	60.00
Board at Crittenton				
Home	1,165.75	656.50	.....	1,822.25
Total	\$41,586.41	\$30,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$72,586.41



TOPPING BEETS

**To the President and Members of the Board of Control, State
Industrial School for Girls, Colorado:**

In presenting this report to your governing body, emphasis can once more be placed on freedom from contagious illness, epidemics and severe accidents.

The two principal things demanding the attention of the physician are the care of those with vaginitis, endocervicitis and vulvitis, and of those who by reason of diseased tonsils are prone to tonsillitis. For these two classes of patients are the ministrations of the nurse most needed. In any cases of tonsillitis, as well as of constipation, colds, headache, acute indigestion, slight injuries, etc., are attended to as routine by the nurse and never come under the physician's notice.

One of the two monthly visits is chiefly given to the pelvic cases, three hundred and fifty-four having been seen in the course of two years. This means that many girls have been seen over and over again and their progress carefully watched from month to month.

The average number seen at each visit was fifteen. Microscopic examination was made in one hundred and seventeen cases.

During this period ten girls were operated upon for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. We are again indebted to Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt for this work. In all, one thousand and fifty-eight cases were seen, giving an average of twenty-two at each visit. One hundred and thirty-seven were seen for the first time.

It will be noted that of the thirty-eight tested by the Von Pirquet test, six were markedly positive. In not one instance, however, is there an open tuberculosis.

The known cases of lues are few for we have no means of employing the Wasserman test at the school.

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by Mrs. Thayer, the School nurse.

In presenting this report, I must express my deep regret that all medical, surgical, dental and nursing work must continue to be done in the attic rooms of a cottage given to other uses. Our hospital facilities are practically nil, and there is no provision for the segregation of those unfortunates, the mentally defective. These latter should be grouped in cottages according to the extent of their mental defect and in this way only will the best results be obtained.

The following summary does not include cases seen by the nurse:

Conditions and Diseases Found.	Number of Cases
Acne	16
Tonsillitis	26
Constipation	14
Anaemia	7
Menstrual irregularities	18
Infection of hand or foot	23
Sprain	9
Cholecystitis	1
Intercostal neuralgia	2
Trauma	9
Adenoids (obstructive)	4
Laryngitis and pharyngitis	8
Hayfever	2
Vaginitis, endocervicitis and vulvitis	354
Eye conditions	28
Ear conditions	22
Skin conditions	10
Flat foot	11
Pregnancy	6
Nocturnal enuresis	27
Burns	9
Uterine and adnexal conditions	8
Acute rheumatism	3
Valvular heart lesions	12
Epilepsy	2
Acute appendicitis	2
Chronic Appendicitis	5
Diseased tonsils	59
Adenitis	3
Toothache	4
Rhinitis	5
Acute gastritis	6
Cyst of tendon	2
Patellar bursitis	1
Clavus	8
Enlarged thyroid	8
Headache	9
Fractures	4
Sacroiliac disease	2
Lues and chancreoid	7
Hernia	1
Phlebitis	1
Ingrowing toenail	1
Felon	1
Chorea	3
Vaccinations	46
Von Pirquettest	38 (six positive)
Furuncle	2

This report was made before the outbreak of an epidemic of "Spanish Influenza," which raged at the school from Oct. 18 to Nov. 21st.

Respectfully submitted,

M. ETHEL V. FRASER,
Visiting Physician.
Per E. S. P.

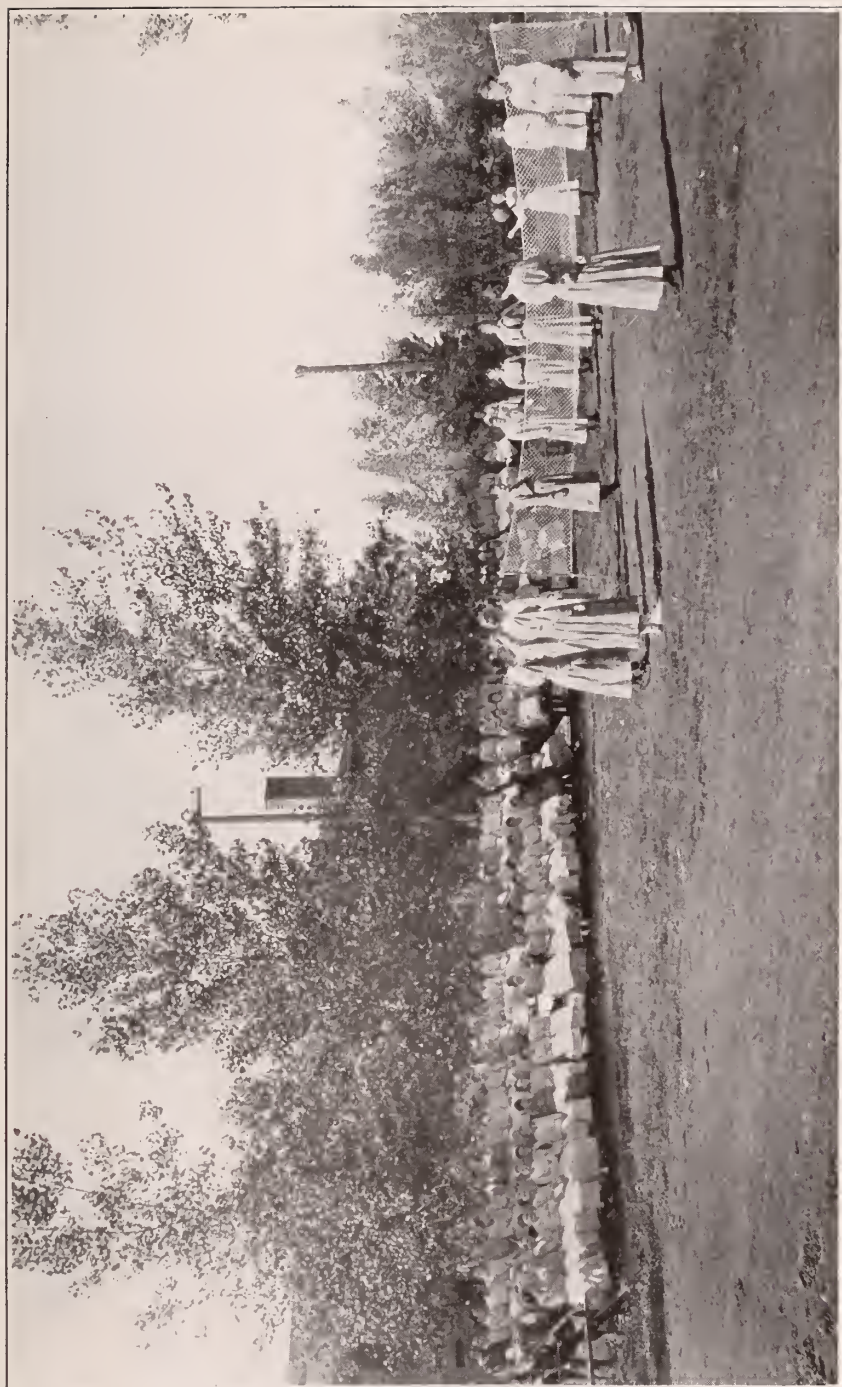
REPORT OF THE DENTIST

Dr. Fred G. Hunt of Denver, has successfully filled the position of school dentist. The following work has been done during the biennial period:

Extractions	190
Cement fillings	40
Amalgam fillings	248
Prophylactic treatments	40
3rd molar treatments	25
Examinations	520

LIST OF WORK DONE IN DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Aprons, dining room	90
Aprons, kitchen	157
Aprons, laundry	24
Aprons, school	237
Aprons, work	290
Belts, sanitary	147
Cloths, table	14
Cloths, wash	210
Collars	117
Covers, dresser	25
Curtains	60
Drawers	280
Dresses, school	186
Dresses, white for Sunday	26
Dresses, work	245
Gowns, night	344
Handkerchiefs	681
Petticoats, blue	198
Petticoats, parole	20
Petticoats, white	29
Sanitaries	812
Sheets	225
Shirt waists, parole	25
Skirts, parole	25
Slips, pillow	197
Suits, bloomer	19
Towels, hand	626
Towels, tea	30
Ties for white dresses	136
Total	<u>5,475</u>



SATURDAY RECREATION

COUNTIES FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED

COUNTY	1917	1918	Total
Arapahoe	0	1	1
Archuleta	1	0	1
Bent	1	0	1
Boulder	1	2	3
Conejos	1	0	1
Crowley	0	1	1
Denver	24	33	57
El Paso	3	7	10
Fremont	3	0	3
Gunnison	1	0	1
Grand	0	1	1
Huerfano	0	2	2
Jefferson	2	0	2
La Plata	1	0	1
Larimer	4	5	9
Las Animas	9	3	12
Lincoln	1	2	3
Logan	1	0	1
Mesa	0	3	3
Montrose	2	0	2
Morgan	3	0	3
Otero	0	2	2
Phillips	1	0	1
Prowers	0	1	1
Pueblo	4	1	5
Rio Blanco	0	2	2
Teller	0	3	3
Yuma	3	0	3
Washington	1	0	1
Weld	1	5	6
Total	68	74	142

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED

Father	Mother	1917	1918	Total
American	American	28	39	67
American	Canadian	0	1	1
American	English	1	1	2
American	Swedish	1	0	1
American	Unknown	6	3	9
Austrian	Austrian	1	0	1
Bohemian	Bohemian	0	1	1
Canadian	American	1	0	1
Danish	Danish	1	0	1
English	American	0	1	1
English	Unknown	0	1	1
French	French	0	1	1
French	Polish	1	0	1
Finn	Finn	1	0	1
German	American	2	1	3
German	German	1	2	3
Hungarian	Russian	1	0	1
Irish	Irish	0	1	1
Irish	Unknown	0	1	1
Italian	Italian	2	0	2
Mexican	Mexican	2	0	2
Nova Scotian	Nova Scotian	1	0	1
Not Known	American	7	7	14
Not Known	English	0	1	1
Not Known	Irish	1	0	1
Not Known	Swedish	0	1	1
Not Known	Not Known	10	12	22
Total		68	74	142

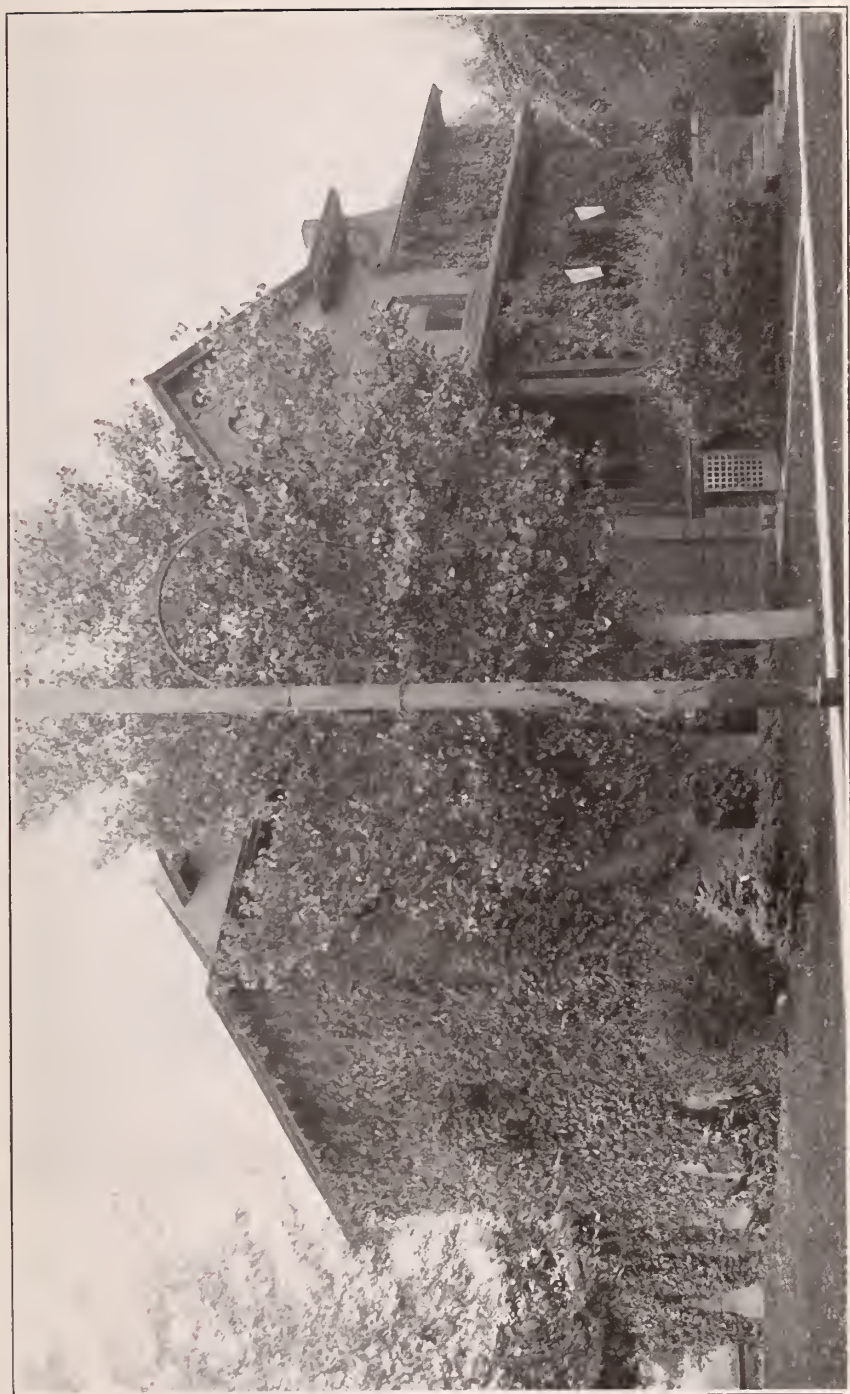
NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED

American	1917	1918	Total	
Arkansas	1	2	3	
Colorado	28	35	63	
Connecticut	0	1	1	
Illinois	1	5	6	
Iowa	3	1	4	
Indiana	1	1	2	
Kansas	5	8	13	
Kentucky	2	1	3	
Massachusetts	1	1	2	
Minnesota	0	1	1	
Missouri	8	4	12	
Nebraska	3	2	5	
New Mexico	1	0	1	
North Dakota	1	0	1	
North Carolina	0	1	1	
Ohio	0	1	1	
Oklahoma	4	4	8	
Pennsylvania	1	1	2	
South Carolina	0	1	1	
Texas	1	2	3	
Virginia	1	0	1	
Washington	1	0	1	
Wyoming	2	0	2	
Total American born	65	72	137	137
Foreign				
Austria	1	0	1	
Germany	0	1	1	
Italy	1	0	1	
Mexico	1	0	1	
Peru, South America	0	1	1	
Total foreign born	3	2	5	5
Grand Total				142

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF GIRLS COMMITTED

	1917	1918	Total
Baptist	12	9	21
Catholic	10	11	21
Christian	19	19	38
Episcopal	3	2	5
German Congregational	2	0	2
Jewish	0	1	1
Lutheran	2	2	4
Methodist	9	15	24
Presbyterian	7	6	13
Salvation Army	0	2	2
Seventh Day Adventist	0	1	1
United Brethren	1	1	2
Not affiliated	3	5	8
Total	68	74	142

	1917	1918	Total
White	61	65	126
Mexican	4	5	9
Negro	3	4	7
Total	68	74	142



RAMONA COTTAGE

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